

- In patients with ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI) and multi-vessel disease (MVD) the optimal therapy for non-culprit lesions is still a matter of debate.
- The severity of MVD can be overestimated by angiography during primary percutaneous coronary intervention as shown by fractional flow reserve (FFR) measurements in stable patients.
- FFR is probably also a valuable guide for non-culprit lesions in acute myocardial infarction. So far, however, only the reliability and safety of FFR measurements in myocardial infarction has been established.
- The clinical implications of an FFR-guided treatment strategy in STEMI patients with MVD are currently under investigation.

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